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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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EXAMINER
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QM02/0815

ATKINSON, C	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER

3743  
DATE MAILED: 08/15/00

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

3743

\*U.S. GPO: 1998-454-457/97505

Art Unit: 3743

***Specification***

The specification is objected to as failing to provide clear support for the claim terminology. 37 CFR § 1.75(d)(1) requires that terms and phrases used in the claims find clear support or antecedent basis in the description so that the meaning of the terms in the claims may be ascertainable by reference to the description. Specifically, the term heat sinking member does not appear in the specification.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

Claim 4 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Regarding claim 4, the recitation “**the said** heat sinking member” is indefinite.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. § 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --  
(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Paterson.

The patent of Paterson in Figures 1-3 discloses applicant's claimed invention.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Subject matter developed by another person, which qualifies as prior art only under subsection (f) or (g) of section 102 of this title, shall not preclude patentability under this section where the subject matter and the claimed invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103, the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 C.F.R. § 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of potential 35 U.S.C. § 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Paterson in view of Jackson et al. or Wolgemuth et al. The patent of Paterson discloses all the claimed features of the invention with the exception of a sealing member.

The patents of Jackson et al. or Wolgemuth et al. in Figure 2 and Figure 3 respectively, disclose that it is known to have a sealing member between a power module and a heat sinking member for the purpose of directly contacting the power module with the cooling fluid. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to employ in Paterson a sealing member between a power module and a heat sinking member for the purpose of directly contacting the power module with the cooling fluid as disclosed in Jackson

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et al. or Wolgemuth et al.

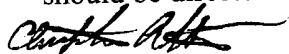
Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Wolgemuth et al. in view of Kwak. The patent of Wolgemuth et al. in Figures 1-4 discloses all the claimed features of the invention with the exception of spring clips in recesses and indentations.

The patent of Kwak in Figures 2 and 7 discloses that it is known to have C-shaped spring clips in recesses and indentations for the purpose of securing a power module to a heat sinking member. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to employ in Wolgemuth et al. C-shaped spring clips in recesses and indentations for the purpose of securing a power module to a heat sinking member as disclosed in Kwak.

### *Conclusion*

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher Atkinson whose telephone number is (703) 308-2603.



C.A.

August 13, 2000

CHRISTOPHER ATKINSON  
PRIMARY EXAMINER